UD TO BE A PRIEST FROM THE VATICAN.

COOGNIZED BY A WOMAN WHO HAD SEEN HIM IN ROME-THE MAJOR DOMO DISAPPEARS

-LORD SALISBURY DISTURBED. een made public, which appears to show that Louden, Nov. 26 .- A curious story has just hold of the Marquis of Salisbury. This news sizes from a woman who was recently a guest a Hatfield House, the residence in Hertfordshire of the Prime Minister. The facts are set forth follows in a lefter written by the woman re-

erred to:
-The last time I was staying at Hatfield House I was struck by the face of the man who was employed in the capacity of major domo of the ment. The features of this man haunted those of some one whom I had seen before. Thile trying to remember where and when I lad seen him. I looked at the man rather fre-He noticed me observing him, and gened somewhat disconcerted. Suddenly I re numbered where we had met before, and he ingantly saw the recognition in my countenance It was in the Vatican, over a part of which place, ble on a visit, he had conducted me, garbed in the roles of an Italian priest. He used fluent English in describing to me the various things of interest which he pointed out during our tour of the building, and appeared to me to be a most

When I had discovered the identity of my forper guide, I at once resolved to tell the facts a Lord Salisbury at the first opportunity, next merning, but found upon arising the following day that my quondam friend had decamped during the night, taking all his belongings with

"The news of the sudden disappearance of the major domo caused considerable confusion in the Premier's household. I told the Marquis all I knew about the matter, and he appeared to be very much put out by the intelligence which I imparted to him, but had little to say in regard to the strange occurrence. The members of Lord Salisbury's family, however, thoroughly discussed all the facts of the case, and the conclusion arfired at by them, after everything had been conidered, was that the missing major domo was a Jesus sgent, and that he had insinuated himself into the Premier's family for the purpose of discovering secret matters concerning the Vati-

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE IN FRANCE. TLARS THAT THE TROUBLE WILL SPREAD-MANU-PACTURERS IMPORTING COAL.

Paris, Nov. 26.-The labor troubles in the Depart ment of Pas de Calais, where, owing to the strike of 40,000 miners, the coal mining industry has been practically brought to a standstill, have caused the owners of factories, and other places which consume large quantities of coal to look elsewhere for a supply of fuel. Fears are entertained by manufacturers in the Department du Nord, which adjoins Pas de Calais east, and which is also a large coal producing region, that the trouble may spread among the miners in that department, in which case, unless they took extra precautions, they would be compelled to shut down all their works. A number of the Pas de Calais nanufacturers have succeeded in importing coal Great Reitain Belgium and Germany to limit their output to the actual requirements of their France. Large quantities of coal from German and have not heeded the request of the French miners, but is is believed that the supply of coal now being imported from Germany and Belgium is part of the

dispatch from Lens says that, in addition to the six arbitrators selected by the mine owners to meet a similar number chosen by the strikers, the employers lare appointed umpires. This fact is regarded as proof that the mine owners have no expectation that the ariltrators will be able to arrive at any agreement. The appointment of these umpires is not viewed with favor by the strikers. It is believed that unless the mine owners in general make some catessions to their employes, the strike will assume elemous proportions.

M. Basiy, the Socialistic member of the Chamber of pepties, who is taking a deep interest in the affairs of the strikers, to-day telegraphed from the scene of the toulies, announcing that the miners of Pas-de-Calais had resolved to reject the terms of arbitration in the form which the mining companies proposed.

IN MEMORY OF THEODORE PARKER.

Florence, Nov. 26 .- There was unveiled this aftersoon in the old Protestant cemetery in this city, in the presence of a number of American and English residents, the new headstone at the grave of the Rev. Theodore Parker, which was erected with subscriptions tollected by Theodore Stanton among the European and American admirers of the famous Boston clergyman. The monument and medallion of Mr. Parker, by W. W. Story, of Rome, are of white marble. The inscription is by Moneure D. Conway. The head-stone, covered by the American flag, was unveiled by Miss Grace Ellery Channing, granddaughter of Dr. She read a sonnet in honor of Mr. Parker, written for the occasion by Mr. Story. The orator of the day was Charles K. Tuckerman, formerly United States Minister to Greece, who delivered at

INDIAN CORNMEAL FOR FAMINE SUFFERERS. St. Petersburg, Nov. 26 .- A number of deaths from clarvation have occurred among the famine-stricken People in the province of Samara. The Rev. Mr. Francis, the pastor of the Anglo-American Church in this dip, has received from Colonel Charl's J. Murphy 150 bilogrammes of Indian cornmeal as a contribution for the relief of famine sufferers. Colonel Murphy, who is specially commissioned by the United States Agricultural Department to call attention in Europe to the value of Indian corn as an article of food, protates more contributions of cornment, for famine relief if the use of that already forwarded is approved.

DEATH OF HERR KRAPF VON LIVERHOF. Vienna, Nov. 26.—Herr Krapf von Liverhof, secre while absent from his post on leave, shot himself with revolver, is dead. He arrived in Vienna, accompanied by his wife and child, on Tuesday, and later the same day he made the attempt on his life. The doctors promp ly pronounced his injuries fatal, and all their efforts were directed to making him as comfortable as possible. Herr Krapf von Liverhof was sufering from mental depression, and no doubt is entertained that he was not responsible for his act.

MAKING A SPEECH ON HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY. London, Nov. 26.—The centenary of the birth of Thomas Wiltshire Summersum, who fought in the American war of 1812, was celebrated at Brightlingsea american war of 1812, was celebrated at brightning-ca-loday with a dinner. The vetefan sang the National anthem in fine style, and in a hearity speech he said be hoped to carry bimself like a man to the last day of his life. After the dinner, forty octogenarians and seventy-seven septuagenarians, headed by Summersum, marched in procession through the town.

London, Nov. 26,-The British back Georgetown laptain Scott, from Palma, Majorca, which arrived at on November 5, has been wrecked. The capbin's wife, who accompanied him on the voyage, and ix members of the crew were drowned.

THE EUROPEAN BOURSES FIRM. London, Nov. 26.-Dispatches from the various Conshental bourses show that a strong tone has pre-railed in the markets to-day. There was a general

RELIEF FOR SMALL RUSSIAN CAPITALISTS. St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.—In order to alleviate the many difficulties under which numerous small cap-italists throughout the Empire are now laboring, the Imperial response Imperial Bank has given notice that instalments due

of scrip of first mortgage bonds need be only par-AN AMERICAN YACHT DAMAGED IN A GALE. florn, Nov. 26.—The American yacht Albatross trived at this port, she was caught in a severe

ASPY AT HATFIELD HOUSE. gale and sustained damages, the extent of which is not at present known. She will be put in dock in order that a survey may be held.

BAIT ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

OFINION OF BRITISH LAW OFFICERS.

THEY SUGGEST THAT CANADA AND NEWFOUND LAND SUBMIT A JOINT TEST CASE TO THE PRIVY COUNCIL-MR. MORINE'S LETTER

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ere over the fact, just made public, that the law the Newfoundland Bait Act is unconstitutional, and and Newfoundland be submitted to the Imperial Privy Council. This act, the working of which has been Newfoundland Government in 1889, and prohibits the sale of fresh fish of all sorts to foreign fishermen. As this prohibition excited fear and was opposed by the Canadian Government, it was allowed by the Im perial Government to go into operation only on the express and distinct understanding that it should not be allowed to affect Canadian trade interests. In the berring, which, although they are available as bait, were formerly carried to the United States and other

Last year, under a proposed reciprocity treaty between Newfoundland and the United States, the sole privilege of buying bait was given to United States ishermen, to the exclusion of French and Canadian fishermen. Canada again strenuously objected, on the ground that this was a discrimination against Canadians in favor of American fishermen. Now the Sovernment that the latter's position is distinctly unconstitutional. It is believed that a refusal on the part of Newfoundland to agree to the suggestion that a test case should be made would be due solely to the fact that Canada's opposition to the reciprocity treaty States in 1890 led to the disallowance of that ar rangement by the Imperial authorities. The Imperia officers can, however, themselves prepare and submit to the Imperial Privy Council a test case, and having it decided by that supreme court, can insison the decision being observed by both Canada and Newfoundland.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 26 (Special).-The question of commercial relations of Canada and Newfoundland has become a burning one because of the refusal of Newfoundland to permit Canadians to buy frozen herring for commercial purposes, Premier White way, of Newfoundland, giving as a reason for this policy the action of the Canadian Government in frustrating the proposed reciprocity treaty between Newfoundland and the United States, and the fact of Canadians neutralizing the effect of the Balt law by supplying balt to the French at St. Pierre. while a large fleet of fishermen who have fitted out for the frozen herring trade are violently demanding that Canada retaliate upon Newfoundland by treating its fish and fishermen as Americans are now treated. The Herald" to-day published a letter from A. B. Morine, leader of the Opposition in Newfoundland, denouncing what he describes as Sir William Whiteway's unauthorized, uncivilized and perilous" policy. Morine says the Imperial assent was given to the Bait act upon the positive promise that the law would never be enforced against Canada, and that its enforce ment is a breach of faith. But, he continues, even i enforced in relation to bait fishes, its application to frozen herring trade was never dreamed one at the enactment, and is an impertinent interference with

The writer contrasts what he calls Newfoundland' barbarous treatment of her sister British colony, Canada, with her extraordinary friendliness with the Canada, with her extraordinary friendliness with the alien United States. Canada gives Newfoundland a valuable free market for the latter's surplus fish, a large proportion of which are actually canght in Canadiau weters at Labrador; and Newfoundland, on her part, refuses to sell Canada herring either as bait, or for consumption, or for export to the United States. The Americans, says Mr. Morine, place a prohibitive tax on all Newfoundland products, yet Newfoundland freely gives all her privileges to Americans. This, he declares, is due to the spite and spleen of Premier Whiteway and Colonial Secretary Bond in retaliation for Canada's protest against the ratification of the Bisine-Bond treaty. All the trouble, he asserts, is caused by the traitorous designs of that section of the Newfoundland Government which favors an American aillance. Mr. Morine declares that the vast majority of the Government and will reverse that policy upon the first opportunity. first opportunity.

CIVIL WAR THREATENED IN SAMOA.

MATAAFA BEADING A REVOLT AGAINST MALIE-

TOA AND CLAIMING TO BE KING. San Francisco, Nov. 25.—Among the passengers on the Mariposa from Samoa was the United States Land Commissioner, H. C. Ide, who was sent down to Samoa to straighten out the land titles in conjunction with the English and German Commissioners. Mr. Ide was compelled to resign his place on account of itiness in

Speaking of affairs in Samoa, he said: "The native people regard the taxation to which they have been subjected as oppressive Several petty chiefs have left Apia and gone to join Mataafa, whose headquarters are at Malle, six miles distant, and hostilities may be expected at any time. They look to Mathafa to redress their wrongs, real or lunginary, and the latter chief makes no secret of his ambition to succeed Maileton. In fact he has declared himself in this respect. He says he is the rightful King of Samoats. He argues that in the Berlin treaty the Powers stipulated that Malleton should be King until his successor be elected. He demands that an election take place. He has the people with him, he claims, and therefore is the right-

"When the news of this warlike attitude reached Apia the Council was called by Malletoa and a proclamation issued ordering the chiefs to disperse. The latter refused to obey and their lands were declared forfeited to the Government and they themselves declared rebels. This was the condition of things when I left Apia, and if the Powers do not interfere it looks as if war could not be averted. Baron von Pilsach, the German President of the municipality and the adviser to the King. has resigned, but still goes on conducting Samoar affairs. He will not leave there until after January 1 Notwithstanding the fact that Mataafa is the moving spirit in fomenting the trouble, the natives say there are too many offices held by the foreigners for which

are too many offices held by the foreigners for which they have to pay. They think the office of the Chief Justice and President could be combined and similar changes be made."

Commissioner Ide said that it has beeg discovered there are more deeds on record in Apia than there is land in the entire Samon. The titles had all been registered, but the work of straightening titles will not be completed for two years or once.

THE QUEEN HEARS "CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA." London, Nov. 26.—By the Queen's command Mas-cagni's opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana," was produced to-day at Windsor Castle by Signor Lago's Royal Railan Opera Company from the Shaftsbury Theatre. All the scenery of the opera was transported from London and set up in the castle, and the opera was produced with the most punctilious regard to every detail The audience was composed of the Queen, the Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Frinces and Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Marchiteness of Lorne, Princess Victoria and Princess Maud, besides a number of peers and peeresses. The cast included Mile. Elandi, Mile. Marie Brema, Miss Grace Damien, Signor Brombare and Signor Vignas.

FAILURE OF ANOTHER BERLIN BANKING HOUSE Berlin, Nov. 26.-Berlin was startled to-day by the announcement of the failure of another financial inannouncement of the miture of abouter stitution. This time is is the Berlin Banking and Exchange Company that has been unable to meet its obligations. The police have closed the head office in this city, and also the branch offices. Herr Loewy, the head of the collapsed concern, has been arrested. An examination will immediately be made into the affairs of the firm. It is stated that when the police took possession of the offices no cash whatever was

found.

Herr Loewy's brother-in-law and partner has also been arrested. The firm's operations on the Bourse were small. The Bourse Committee some time ago excluded Loewy from the Exchange. The firm has been in difficulties for a long time. Its failure, however, is regarded as of only minor importance.

TWELVE PERSONS KILLED AT A GOAT FIGHT. San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 26.—J. R. Coleman, an American engaged in business at Guanajato, Mex., brings particulars of an accident which took place in that city last Sunday, resulting in the killing of twelve people and the serious injury of nine others. Sev-eral hundred people had assembled in a buil-fighting

ADHERENTS OF BALMACEDA TO BE TRIED. CHARGED WITH MISAPPROPRIATION OF THE

FUNDS-THE CHILIAN FINANCES. don, Nov. 26 .- A dispatch from the corres of "The Times" at Santiago de Chill says that all the members of Balmaceda's Cabinet and a number of overthrown Government will be tried for infraction of the Constitution and for the malversation of funds. If they are found guilty, they will be compelled to repay, to the extent of their means, all the National funds illegally expended. In all, seventy men will be tried

In a recent interview Senor Matte, one of the men of Chili, who was at one time Minister of Finance, made the following statement in regard to the financial to £9,400,000. The State rallways are worth £10,000, Baimaceda carried on the civil war with 15,000 000 plastres in the exchequer, 27,000,000 plastres issued by him, and 10,000,000 plastres from the ordinary revenues; making in all 52,000,000 plastres currency, or about £4,000,000. The Junta met all its expenses out of the tax on nitrates, which may be reckoned at from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 plastres. The export of nitrates during October was 120,000 tons, which have yielded the Treasury £300,000.

A NEW HONOR FOR MR. BALFOUR. INSTALLED AS RECTOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF

Glasgow, Nov. 26 .- The Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour First Lord of the Treasury, who some time ago was elected to the Rectorship of the University of Glasgow, was installed in office to-day. A brilliant assemb vas present, including the professors of the universit and many well known in the literary and social worlds A large number of women were also present. Mr. Balfour received a hearty greeting from the students when he appeared upon the platform. After the ceremony of installation had been finished he made an address upon the subject of "Progress."

THE PLANS OF THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR. REVIVAL- OF THE RUMOR THAT VON CAPRIVI

WILL SOON RESIGN HIS OFFICE. Berlin, Nov. 26.-The old story that Chancellor von that he intended to offer his resignation to Emperor William was again put in circulation to-day, this time by the "Deutsches Wochenblatt." For a time it caused no little excitement among the public, although in

BRAZILIAN GOVERNORS DEPOSED.

ACTION TAKEN IN SEVERAL STATES-DA FON-SECA'S PLACE OF RETIREMENT.

London, Nov. 26 .- A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says that several States have deposed their Governors since the abdication of Marshal da Fonseca. At Bahia the deposition of the Governor occasioned a slight conflict. Da Fonseca retires to Paqueta Island in the Buy of

Rio Janeiro.

"The Times's" correspondent at Santiago, Chili, says: "A dispatch from the State of Rio Grande do sul reports that there is discontent there at the state having only one Minister in the new Cabinet. It has also been learned here that the troops at sao Pedro continue under arms, and that no order for them to disband has been issued."

A PROPOSED EXHIBITION ABANDONED. St. Petersburg, Nov. 26.-It was announced to-day that the Government had abandoned its intention of supporting the projected National Industrial and Ar-This, of course, means that no extistic Exhibition. hibition will be held. The reason given for this action on the part of the Government is that the financial position of the country makes it inexpedient for the authorities to spend the amount of money necessary to render the exhibition a success. It was the intention to hold the exhibition in Odessa in 1803, on the oc-casion of the 100th anniversary of the founding of that

THE KAISER'S SERMONS TO BE PUBLISHED. Berlin, Nov. 26.—The "Freisinning Zeitung" says that the sermons preached by Emperor William during his cruise on the Imperial yacht in the North Sei last summer have been edited by Army Chaptair Richter, and will be published under the title ' Zeitung," the editor's preface in the volume contains the following: "It is the father of a household who

THE FRENCH SENATH AT WORK ON THE TARIFF. ong task of considering tariff-rate proposals. The senate to-day voted approval of the plan for imposing only the maximum tariff rates on living animals and their products. M. Roche, Minister of Commerce, vainly urged the Senators to favor instead the adoption of the minimum tariff rates, setting forth that their adopt on was necessary in order to treat success-folly with foreign Powers.

AN AMERICAN EUYS A FRENCH CHATEAU.

Paris, Nov. 26 .- The Chateau Chenonceau, an estate ormerly owned by the son-in-law of ex-President Grevy, M. Wilson, whose disgraceful connection with the decoration scanduls largely led to M. Grevy's resigna-tion in 1887, has just been bought by Mr. Terry, an American millionaire. After M. Wilson ceased to be the owner of the property the Credit Foncier acquired it for £32,000. The price paid by Mr. Terry is £40,000.

THE GERMAN BEET ROOT SUGAR PRODUCTION. Glasgow, Nov. 26.-A cable dispatch was received here to-day from Germany stating that Herr Lecht had made a reduction of 100,000 tons in his estimates regarding the production of beet root sugar. Regarding cane sugar, Herr Lecht now estimates that the yield will be less by 30,000 tons than he had previously estimated. The receipt of this cable had the effect of causing the sugar market here to become strong and

A FAMINE THREATENED IN MEXICO. General Western Passenger Agent Niemeyer, of the Southern Pacific Company, in this city, is in receipt of a dispatch from General Freight Agent Mackenzie of the Mexican International Railroad at Eagle Pass to the effect that the Mexican corn crop failure will create almost a famine in all districts in Mexico, and the demand for American corn will aggregate one of bushels.

CAUSE OF LORD LYTTON'S DEATH. Paris, Nov. 26.—An autopsy has been held on the on Tucsday, and the result has just been made public. The examination revealed the fact that the in-ternal complaint from which Lord Lytton had been suffering had been almost eured. The douth of the

Ambassador was due to the formation of a clot on one of the valves of the heart. MAY TAKE OWEN MURPHY BACK TO CANADA. Ottawa, Nov. 26.-It is understood that the Gov ernment contemplates bringing back Owen Murphy and Robert McGreevy as witnesses in the case of the Queen against McGreevy and Connolly for defrauding the

STRENGTH OF THE FRENCH NAVY. Paris, Nov. 26.-Copies of the naval report of M. Cochery, of the Budget Committee, were to-day circulated in the Chamber of Deputies. The report sets forth that France now possesses thirty ironclads, twenty-six cruisers, fifteen avisos (dispatch boats) and

M. LAFARGUE'S ELECTION VALID. Paris, Nov. 26 .- The Elections Committee of the Chamber of Deputies have declared valid the recent election to the Chamber of "Citizen" Lafargue, the socialist leader, in the Department of Nord. M. Lafargue was serving a term of imprisonment elected.

A BRITISH STEAMER DAMAGED BY COLLISION. London, Nov. 26.—The British steamer Victoria, Captain Baker, from New-Orleans, October 28, has arrived at Hamburg, her port of destination, hadly dam-aged. When off Cuxhaven she was in collision with an unknown vessel. Some of the Victoria's bow-plates were stove, and her forward compartment is full of

PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS CAPTURED. London, Nov. 28.—A dispatch from South Africa says that the Mafite tribe has captured a number of Portuguese estilements on the northern coast of Mosambique, including the Island of Ibo,

HILL'S OUTRAGEOUS PLOT.

THE STORM OF INDIGNATION RAPIDLY IN-CREASING.

IN A FEW DAYS THE REPUBLICAN STATE COM-MITTEE WILL MEET-THE PLAN TO HOLD MASS MEETINGS THROUGHOUT THE STATE-A LETTER FROM L. E. CHITTENDEN.

Owing to the absence of Chairman William Brookfield from the city, the call for the meeting of the Republican State Committee to take action in relation to the nefarious attempt to steal the State Senate, and rob the people of their right to choose their representatives, was not issued vesterday. Mr. Brookfield is hourly expected, and as soon as he returns he will issue the call for the assembly of the committee.

There has been no abatement in the indignation which is felt by honest and patriotic men from one end of the State to the other at the unparallied and unprecedented scheme of robbery which David B. Hill and the reckless and degraded men whom he is using as his pliant tools have undertaken. There is only one sentiment abroad among the people, and that is that Hill must be thwarted and the criminals who are implicated in the plot must be brought to justice. The meeting of the State Committee is looked forward to with eagerness and anxiety by Democrats as well as Republi cans who want to see a stop put to Hill's villa-

The proposition to hold meetings throughout the State and give expression to the indignation of the people and their demand for the arrest and punishment of the conspirators against the rights earnestly seconded by patriotic citizens of all classes. L. E. Chittenden, the first Registers of the Treasury, who was appointed by President Lincoln, and one of the most sterling Republicans in the land, voiced the sentiments of a large number of representative citizens in the following letter which he sent to The Tribune

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is time for the citizens, and especially the Republicans, to hold public meetings in our cities and towns and villages, to discuss and denounce the great crime of the year and the century. The Governor of New-York, a Senator in Congress, has determined to defy the popular will, to strike down the ballot, to linstal a defeated party in power in both branches of the Legislature. He is supported by all the unprincipled men of his party. If he cannot find judges who will excuse his crime he will make them. He will stop at nothing short of a manufactured Democratic majority in the next state Senate and Assembly.

It is possibly too late to avert the crime. It has been planned by an able and a dexterous man. Its perpetration involves the co-operation of many subordinates. But it is not too late to watch the progress of the conspiracy, to note the acts of the criminality to hold him up to public execution and to make the necessary preparations to bring him to justice. To the Editor of The Tribune

to justice.

For these criminals will not go unwhipt of justice. The crime of stealing a State must be punished, or we must confess with shame and confusion of face that our Republic is a failure, and that within a third of a century after Gettysburg "the government of the people, by the people and for the people" has perished from the earth.

The criminals are related ween the state of the people of the

from the earth.

The criminals are relying upon the inactivity and want of interest of the citizens. They misjudge. A proper call for a public meeting on two-days' notice would fill the grand anditorium of Madison Square with as many insulted, indignant citizens as could be packed within its walls. Shall we not have such meeting?

L. E. CHITTENDEN.

Republican Club, No. 450 Fifth-ave., Nov. 26, 1891.

Democrats who have reputations for honor, in tegrity and patriotism to sustain, and who desire to see the State and Nation prosperous and progressive under whatever political party may honestly succeed at the polls, will not be found among those who applaud David B. Hill's dangerous and revolutionary policy. One whom Mr. Hill cannot count upon to give countenance to his projected robbery of the Senate is ex-Mayor

William R. Grace, of this city. A Tribune reporter called upon Mr. Grace at his home in East Thirty-eighth-st. last evening, and asked him what he thought of the frauds which had been perpetrated by the Democratic majority of the Dutchess County Board of Canvassers speaks in these meditations, using his priestly rights in the absence of a clergyman, and thus exhorting each of us to follow his example in his own circle."

they had left the hands of the inspectors whereby a State Senator had been counted in had left the hands of the inspectors. Mr., Grace promptly replied: "I have not had time to examine into the exact facts of the case, and am therefore not in a position to give an opinion upon the acts of the majority of the Dutchess County Canvassers. But I will say Dutchess County Canvassers. But I will say this, and I say it most emphatically, any attempt to steal the Senate or the Legislature will bring only ill and defeat to the party which resorts to this species of fraud. I see that some of the newspapers of independent tendencies, but which generally support the Democratic party, denounce the work of the Democratic Dutchess County. If they are correct in their conclusions and a serious wrong is being done, calamity and defeat for the Democratic party in the State will follow.

"If I were Governor, I should regard a branch of the Legislature obtained by fraud for the support of my administration as a very unfortunate

of the Legislature obtained by fraud for the sup-port of my administration as a very unfortunate thing. I should use all my power and influence to prevent the consummation of such a crime. If the Democrats have fairly and honestly won the Senate they ought to have it, but if they must resort to false and forged returns to secure it, the people will mete out punishment to those engaged in such wrong-doing, unerringly and remorselessly."

IS IT HILL OR REVOLUTION?

THE REV. DR. FULTON DENOUNCES THE GOVER

NOR'S ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE LGISLATURE. The Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton, of Montreal, occu-pied his old pulpit at the Centennial Baptist Church, in Adelphi-st., near Myrtle ave., Brooklyn, yesterday morning. His subject was "Is it Hill or Revoluand he spoke from the text, "But covet earnestly the most excellent gifts; and yet I show you a more excellent way." Speaking of the excellent gifts which men might have, which made them respected in time of trouble, he referred to S. V. White, and expressed his personal regard for the man. With reference to the attempt of Governor Hill to steal the Legislature, Dr. Fulton said:

"Never before was there such a combined effort to take from a people what is best, and put for it what is worst. Will you let me speak honestly to you? You are in peril in the Empire State. Shall it be Hill or revolution? You know the facts about his attempts to subvert the will of the people. I do not need to tell you about it. Your papers have told you already. I praised God yesterday morning, praise God this morning, for the magnificent Tribune

"I pity that man up in Dutchess County who stoo for the right yesterday merning and et night had bowed down to the power of evil. I pity the judge who had said he would see justice done and then turns his back upon the right and clouds his future with disgrace. God warts men in the Empire State to stand up strong for the right and not let the Em-pire State sink to the level of the tyraft-ridden peo-ples of South America, where dictators reign and civil wars are frequent."

STEAMERS MEET WITH ROUGH WEATHER. Boston, Nov. 26.-The steamer Nessmore, which ar-

rived at this port to-day from London, reports a stormy passage. During one storm the vessel lost a lifebout and the cattle fittings amidships. On one occasion she was obliged to heave to for twenty-four hours. she was six days overdue when she arrived. On No vember 14 J. Taylor, one of the crew, was washed overboard and sank almost immediately. He belonged in London. The steamer De Ruyter, which arrived to-day from An werp, also reports an extremely rough passage. Owing to storms she was hove to once for thirty-six hours, during which time Joseph De Benckeleer, an oiler, was washed overhoard and lost. He lived in Antwerp, where he leaves five children. After passing Cape Race the high-pressure cylinder broke down, and the engines were s.opped thirty-nine hours for repairs.

A LEGAL FIGHT OVER LUMPY JAWED CATTLE. Peoria, Ill. Nov. 26 .- An important case to th cattle interests of the West has been on trial here for two weeks. The case grew out of the condemning of a number of cattle affected with "lumpy jaw," belonging to the Distillers and Cattle Feeders' Company, sident Greenhut, of the Distillers' Company,

lumpy jaw is a contagious disease or not. The jury disagreed. Greenhut gave notice of a new trial and says there will be no compromise. The case has given rise to much bitter feeling among the cattlem the condemning of lumpy-jaw cattle means the loss of thousands of dollars to the cattle means the loss cattle men insist that the disease is harmless, and that the Illinois Board has overstepped the bounds of its authority.

SHE WANTED TO SUFFER NO LONGER.

AFTER HER THANKSGIVING DINNER, MRS. GOST WEYLER HANGED HERSELF.

Long-continued and almost hopeless sickness, with cute suffering, yesterday drove to suicide Johanna Gossweyler, a middle-aged woman who for twelve years at No. 685 Amsterdam-ave. The couple had no chilgether. Then Mrs. Gossweyler's health began to break down. She was attacked with throat and stor trouble, complicated with other allments. Her physician performed an operation on her and blood-poisoning the result. Then another doctor took charge of the case and under his treatment her condition was slightly improved. At times she grew extremely despondent, but gave her husband no reason to fear that she would

Living in their flat, which is on the second floor of the house and above the store, is Mrs. Gossweyler widowed sister Minna, who did most of the housework. Yesterday the family dined together At 5 o'clock Minna left the house and for the next two hours Mrs. Gossweyler was alone in the flat. It was just 7 o'clock when Mr. Gossweyler went upstairs to his supper. He found to his surprise that the flat was in darkn wife, but could get no reply. Then he ran through the flat to his bedroom, which is in the There he could dimly discern a figure hangthe transom of the door from led from the bedroom to the kitchen. He ran downstairs into the street shouting for help. The figure lianging from the transom was his wife's. She had seized a piece of clothesline, and mounting a chair tied one of it to the crossbar of the The other end she tied round her neck, and then, kicking the chair away, swung herself off and slowly

On the dressing-table in the bedroom was found the following letter to Gossweyler: "My dear, good Fred: Live well. I cannot longer live. The fear with me is that I am losing my mind, and it is better that I go. The law of God should forgive me. Be good Minna. I think I had better save you further trouble. I hope you will forgive me for what a m going to do. I can't live any more with you. You can form no idea how I suffer."

ATTACK ON A HALF-DEMENTED WOMAN.

BYSTANDERS DECLARED THAT POLICEMAN GAL-LAGHER BRUTALLY ILL-USED HER.

Policeman John J. Gallagher is accused of making ess old woman, Mary Kennedy, fifty-nine years old, who sells papers in front of "The Herald" Building. the last five or six years had a stand, by permission of the manager of "The Herald," near the loor of Hudnut's drugstore. She is known as a harmess creature, partially demented, a devout Catholic who is continually counting her beads, while she croons and mumbles to herself. The drugstore people appear to have conceived a dislike for their neighbor. Yesterday afternoon, it is alleged, the news vendor became unusually obnoxious to the passers-by with her importunities. Thereupon the policeman set out to effect her removal with greater haste than dignity.

It is asserted by the witnesses of the affair that th officer first gave the old woman a few suggestive kicks, then grabbed her stock of papers, threw them into the gutter and sent her chair in the same direction. Then, it is said, he seized his victim roughly by the back of the neck and threw her upon the pavement, and with oaths warned the old woman to take her imme-

undry expressions of disapproval. The woman, half dazed, staggered across Ann-st., then turned and walked back, still muttering incoherently to herself. Gallagher evidently thought it was time to end the matter. He dealt her, it is charged, a stinging blow in the face with his clenched fist. The bystanders inter-posed and demanded the officer's number. He then ormally arrested the woman and took her to the Oak-Edward Insley, correspondent of "The cago Tribune," reached the station before them

make complaint against the much weight to his statements. Gallagher arrived with his prisoner, whom he charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Mr. Insley protested at this, and disorderly conduct. Mr. Insiey protested at this, and in an emphatic manner called the sergeant's attention to evidences of violence on the prisoner. The station authorities refused to take cognizance of the complaint, and the prisoner was locked up. She will be arraighed at the Tombs this morning.

The drug store clerk who is said to have instignted the trouble refused to accompany the officer to the station to make a formal complaint against the woman.

BUILDING WHALEBACKS AT DULUTH.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 26.-The keel has been laid by the American Steel Barge Works for the first of the American whalebacks, which will carry 140,000 bushels of wheat and draw fifteen feet of water. They will be 325 feet long, forty feet beam, twenty feet deep and are to be built exclusively for the lake trade. They are being put together on a contract for a mining syndicate, and will be the first large vessels built by the barge company not on its own account. No ac-count is made of the fact that these vessels are under contract, but it is not generally known nor are the names of the purchasers given out. It is a fact worthy of note that the No 117, which took her maiden cargo of 93,000 bushels out of Duluth, took twelve per cent of her cost in the single down trip.

TWO DUCK HUNTERS DROWNED. Chicago, Nov. 26.-Six men were plunged into the cy waves of Lake Michigan this afternoon by capsizing of the little pleasure yacht White Cloud. The accident occurred half a mile out from the Audito-ium. A tug at once put out to the rescue, but two of the unfortunate party succumbed to the intense cold before help could reach them, slipping from the keel, upon which all had climbed. Both perished. They were father and son, Charles and John Emerich, aged respectively fifty and twenty-three. Their com panions escaped, though experiencing great hardship in their tossing about in the chilly water. The six men had spent the day on the lake duck shooting and were homeward bound when their craft was overtaken by a sudden gale and became unmanageable.

CHOCTAWS GOING TO JOIN THEIR TRIBE.

New-Orleans, Nov. 26 .- "The Times-Democrat's" Kosciusko (Miss.) dispatch says: "There were over 100 Choctaw Indians, including squaws and pappooses, who took the Illinois Central here last evening for Tuscola, Choctaw Nation, via Memphis. They are from the counties of Leake, Newton and Neshoba, of this State, and are taking advantage of the Government induce-ments in the Far West. They are under the super-vision of two or three intelligent Choctaws, who have been residents of the Nation since the General Gov-ernment removed them in 1885."

AN OHIO MINER'S BRUTALITY TO HIS WIFE. Springfield, Ohlo, Nov. 26.-Wellston, a mining town on the Ohio Southern Railroad, is greatly excited the brutality of Julius Boswicker, a miner. He became displeased with his wife and tied her tlambs together with a string. He then fastened a rope to her thumbs and hoisted her up by a puller that the celling. The poor woman nearly died of fright and pain before she was rescued, and is still in a precarious condition. There are threats of lynching.

MELBOURNE MAY GET ANOTHER RAIN CONTRACT. Miller, S. D., Nov. 26 .- Melbourne, the "rainnaker." and prominent citizens here are correspon with a view of having this portion of the moistened during next season's crop period. Mel-bourne asserts in his letters that his rainstorms extend 150 miles, and he wants adjoining counties to join in raising the required sum. He wants no pay until after the rain has been actually produced, and there is little doubt that the contract will be closed.

A WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION NAMED

Chicago, Nov. 26.-The Foreign Commission to the World's Fair in Southern Europe has been appointed by Director-General Davis. Vice-President Thomas B. Bryan and Harlow N. Higginbotham, of Chicago; Thomas F. Bayard, ex-United States Senator, and a National World's Fair Commis-sioner, James Hodges, YALE CHAMPION AGAIN.

PRINCETON MENSHUT OUT.

A MAGNIFICENT GAME OF FOOTBALL ON MAR HATTAN FIELD.

FORTY THOUSAND PEOPLE SEE THE GAME-THE RAIN THE ONLY DRAWBACK-FINE KICKING BY HOMANS-M'CORMICK'S FINE GOAL FROM THE FIELD-THE MEN IN

BLUE SCORE 19 POINTS.

The tiger is a ferocious beast, but when he meets a fee who combines the strength and eadurance of the grizzly bear, the fleetness of the greyhound, and the wiles and misdom a the serpent, his valor counts for little. In the presence of such a crowd of spectators as has haps never before been seen at an athletic contest on Manhattan Island, and amid enthusiasm that found expression in a roar like that of mighty battle, Yale beat Princeton at football on Manhattan Field yesterday afternoon. The rushes of the men from New-Haven were simply irresistible. Princeton again and again made lost ground by magnificent punts, but Yale worked its way toward the opposite goal with a vigor and force that knew no such word as fail. During the first half, while Yale's superiority was manifest, the Princeton men gave an admirable, a

THE WEATHER DID ITS WORST. Football, fortunately, is a sport which is played rain or shine. Still, it is a thousand pities that the weather should have been so unfavorable, so aggressively at odds with the hopes of so many thousands people, as it was yesterday. Even thoughts of an insufficient water supply, compensated in exceedingly small measure for the drenching which so many football enthusiasts received, and for the damper which was put on the enjoyment of the sport. Still, it was a game and sight that would repay any discomfort short of actual suffering, and few were in a state of mind to say after

splendid account of themselves, but in the second

part of the contest it was merely a question

how often the men in blue should score.

the contest that they were sorry they had gone. The worst of the weather was that a pleasant day had been expeced. Late on Wednesday night the stars shone out a bright promise for fair weather on the day following. The Weather Bureau, which surely would not make its wish the parent of its prediction, sent out word that a continuation of Wednesday's pleasing atmospheric conditions was likely. Early yesterday morning, the sky was a bit overcast, but the air was so chilled and the breeze so raw that it seemed impossible that rain should fall in a few hours. Trusting to these appearances, most people, indeed nearly all of those who started for the scene of the conflict early. went to Manhattan Field unprovided with shelter against the rain. Those who came late took warning from the skies, which had grown gloomy, and brought umbrellas and macintoshes.

A few drops of rain fell before f o'clock. Still the spectators hoped and trusted that a passing shower would be the extent of the rain. The heavens did brighten a little for a time, and play was begun under a comparitively fair sky. When the stalwart lines had been formed, and the game was really opened, rain and everything else foreign to the match were forgotten. In the middle of the first half, however, drops began to descend Hardly even passing notice was taken of them at first, but soon the downpour gathered strength. The rain increased in volume until it became a heavy shower, which lasted all the rest of the game and was still pouring down when the spedtators gathered about their Thanksgiving boards and congratulated themselves over the victory or bemoaned the defeat of their favorite eleven.

GATHERING OF THE BIG CROWDS. The Thanksgiving Day game of football is to New-York City what the great Derby at Epsom Downs is to London. 'The people make a field-day of it. It seemed that the last group of college men had hardly finished cheering in the preparation for going to Manhattan Field began The gates were thrown open at 10:30 o'clock. three hours and a half before the time for beginning play. Madison Square Garden alive with college men bearing and wearing their brilliant colors soon after 9 o'clock. Coaches, tally-hoes and other vehicles, decorated in blue or orange and black began to fill Broadway and Fifth Avenue between Twenty-third and Twentyfifth sts. half an hour later.

The Yale team spent the night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the wearers of the blue made the place and the sidewalk and street in front of it their headquarters. The Princeton coaches stood in front of the Hoffman House and in Twentyfourth and Twenty-fifth sts. The eleven from Old Nassau stayed at the Murray Hill Hotel, and its corridors and lobbies were thronged with

men who displayed the orange and black. THEY BROUGHT THEIR LUNCHEONS WITH THEM.

By 10 o'clock the procession of coaches, dogcarts, tally-hoes and other conveyances began move up Fifth-ave. and through Central Park. When the van of the line reached Manhattan Field, the unreserved seats already had many occupants. About all the parties in vehicles brought their luncheons with them, and little parcels of sandwiches helped while away the minutes of waiting on the stands. As each coach rolled on the field it was loudly cheered by the men who wore the colors which the occupants displayed. The Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn was represented by Henry C. Du Val and other members, who came on a coach gorgeous in its blue bunting. The New-York Athletic Club also sent a delegation of sympathizers with Yale on a tally-ho. There were Princeton coaches in plenty, too, with pretty girls wearing great yellow crysanthemums, and waving orange and

black flags. Harvard, Cornell, Columbia, Wesleyan and other colleges also had students and graduates on the stands who sympathized with one side or the other. The Yale mascot, a hig bulldog, was there, of course. He wore his blue blanket and tugged at his chain as he icd his owner around the field. Yale men cheered him heartily, while some of the Princeton men said: "Pshaw, he's going to be a Jonah, because they didn't take him across

the field between the goals." THE CRUSH ON THE ELEVATED ROADS.

The elevated road facilities of New-York City are by no means all that could be desired, even in the ordinary morning and afternoon crush, and yesterday they were overwhelmed by a tide of people almost as Pharaoh's hosts were by the waters of the Red Sea. For four or five hours in the morning and early afternoon every up town train on the Sixth and Ninth Avenue roa was crowded to the platforms. When the game was over, the jamming, pushing, shoving and jostling were increased an hundredfold.

The rain drove a few people home at the end of the first half. For three hours there was a constant and unbroken stream of humanity pouring out of the gates and up the steps of the elevated railroad at One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st. By the middle of the second half, the stream had b one solid mass. Dresses were torn and umbrellas broken, but every one seemed to take it good-naturedly, and indeed protest or resistance was absolutely useless. At the ticket office some persons couldn't get their hands into their pockets to get their money, and others were swept past the ticket-sellers before they could buy their tickets. Accidents were fortunately few. At the stairs on the south side of One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-et.